

FIG. 1

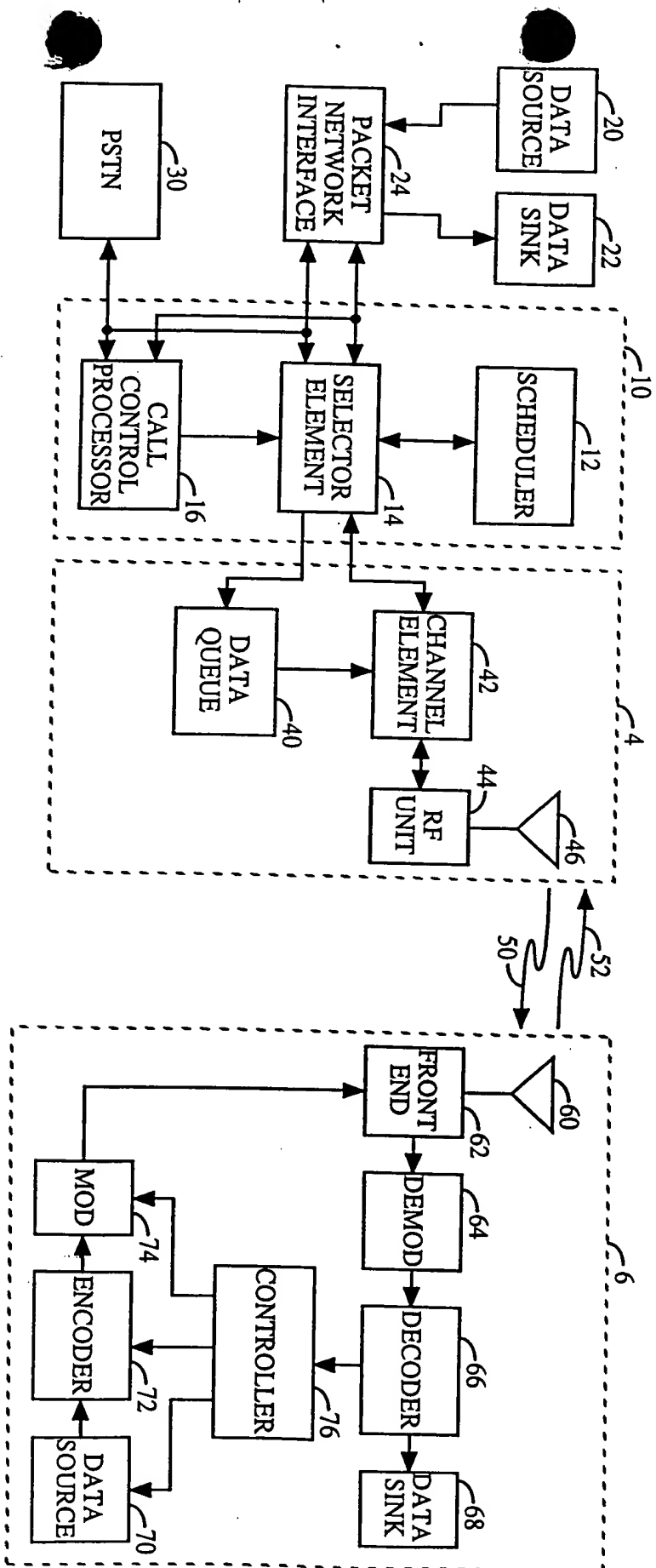


FIG. 2

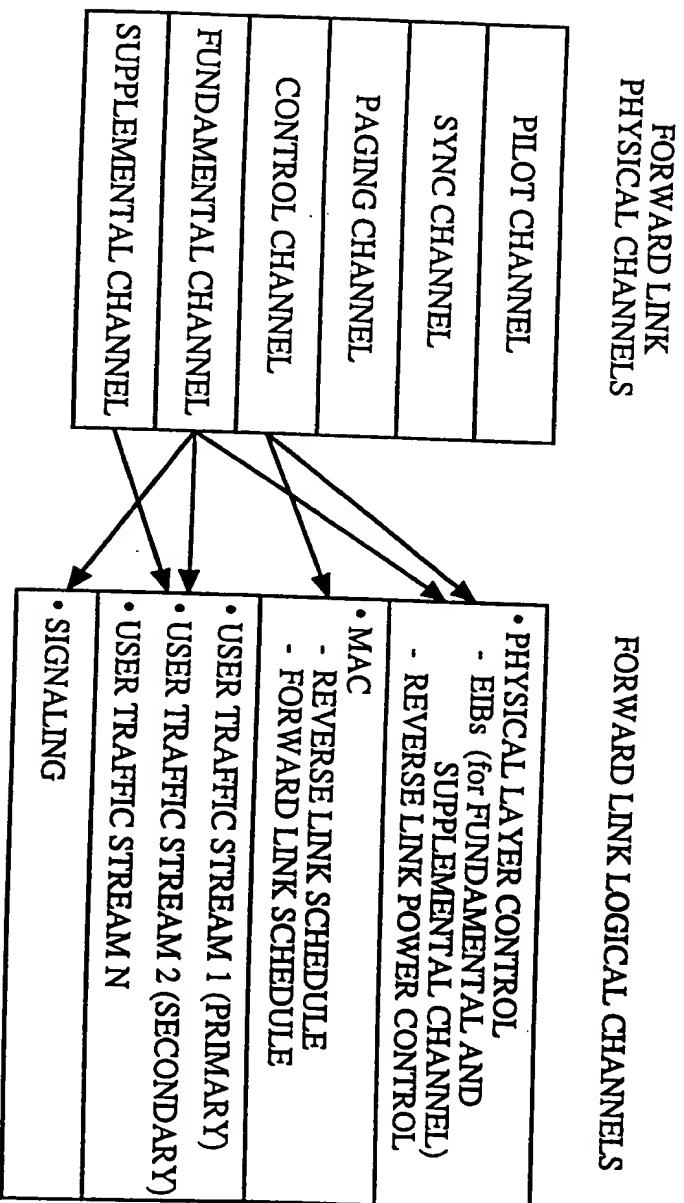


FIG. 3

REVERSE LINK  
PHYSICAL CHANNELS

ACCESS CHANNEL
PLOT/CONTROL CHANNEL
FUNDAMENTAL CHANNEL
SUPPLEMENTAL CHANNEL

REVERSE LINK LOGICAL CHANNELS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHYSICAL LAYER CONTROL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EIBs (for FUNDAMENTAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL CHANNEL)</li> <li>- FORWARD LINK POWER CONTROL</li> <li>- INTER-CELL <math>\Delta</math> POWER LEVELS</li> <li>- INTER-CARRIER POWER LEVELS</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- QUEUE SIZE</li> <li>- POWER HEADROOM</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USER TRAFFIC STREAM 1 (PRIMARY)</li> <li>• USER TRAFFIC STREAM 2 (SECONDARY)</li> <li>• USER TRAFFIC STREAM N</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIGNALING</li> </ul>

FIG. 4

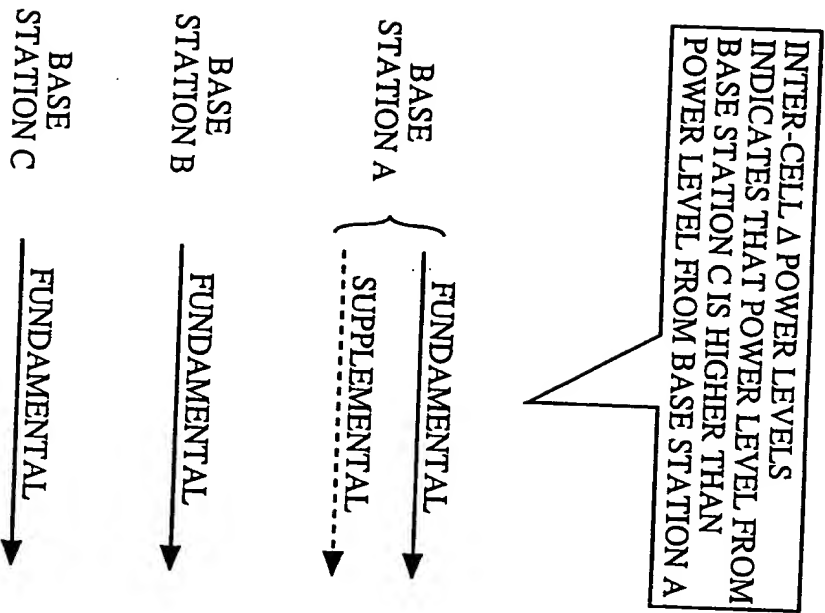


FIG. 5A

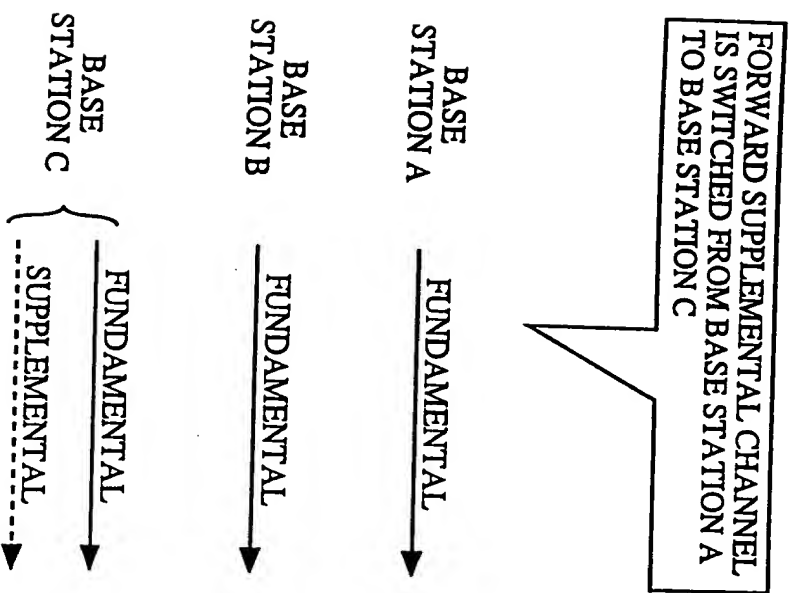


FIG. 5B

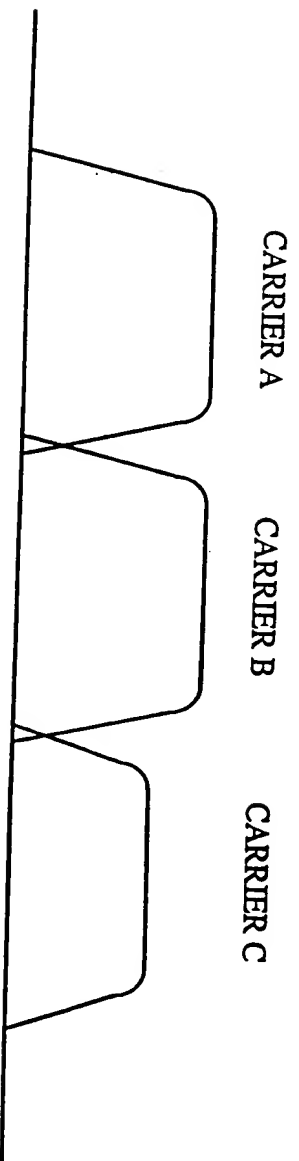


FIG. 6

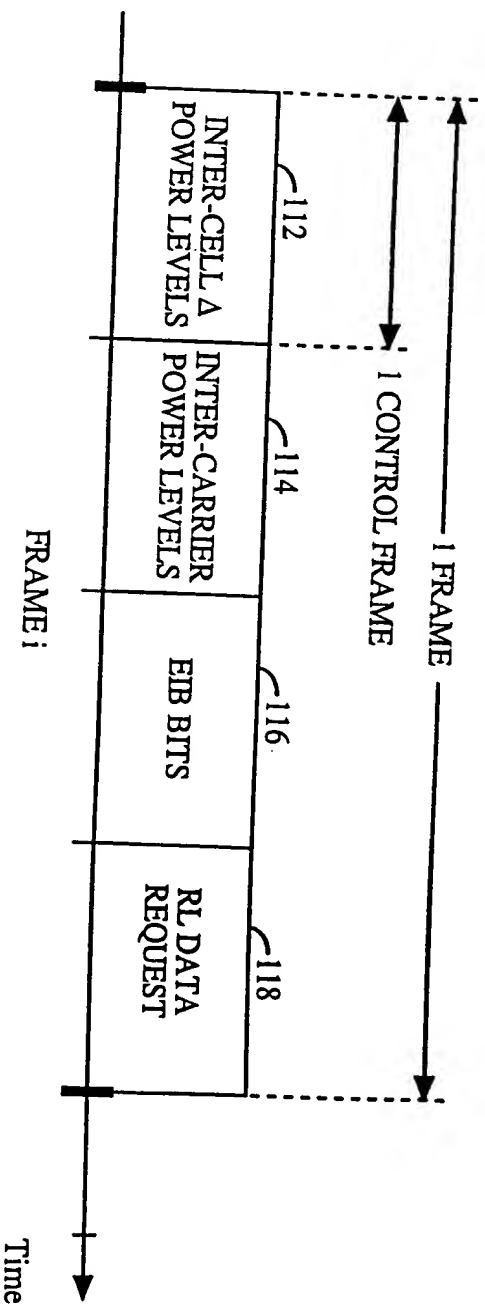


FIG. 7A

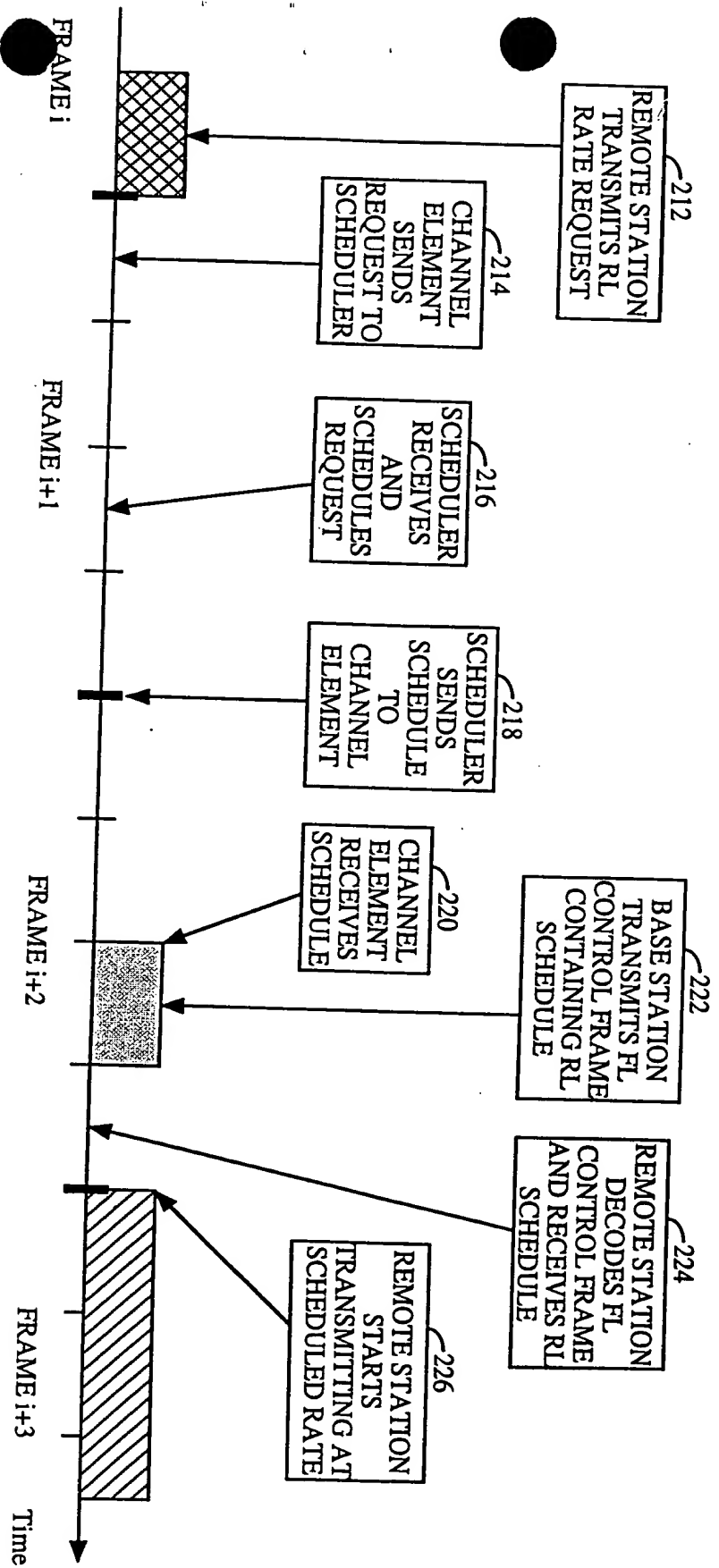


FIG. 7B





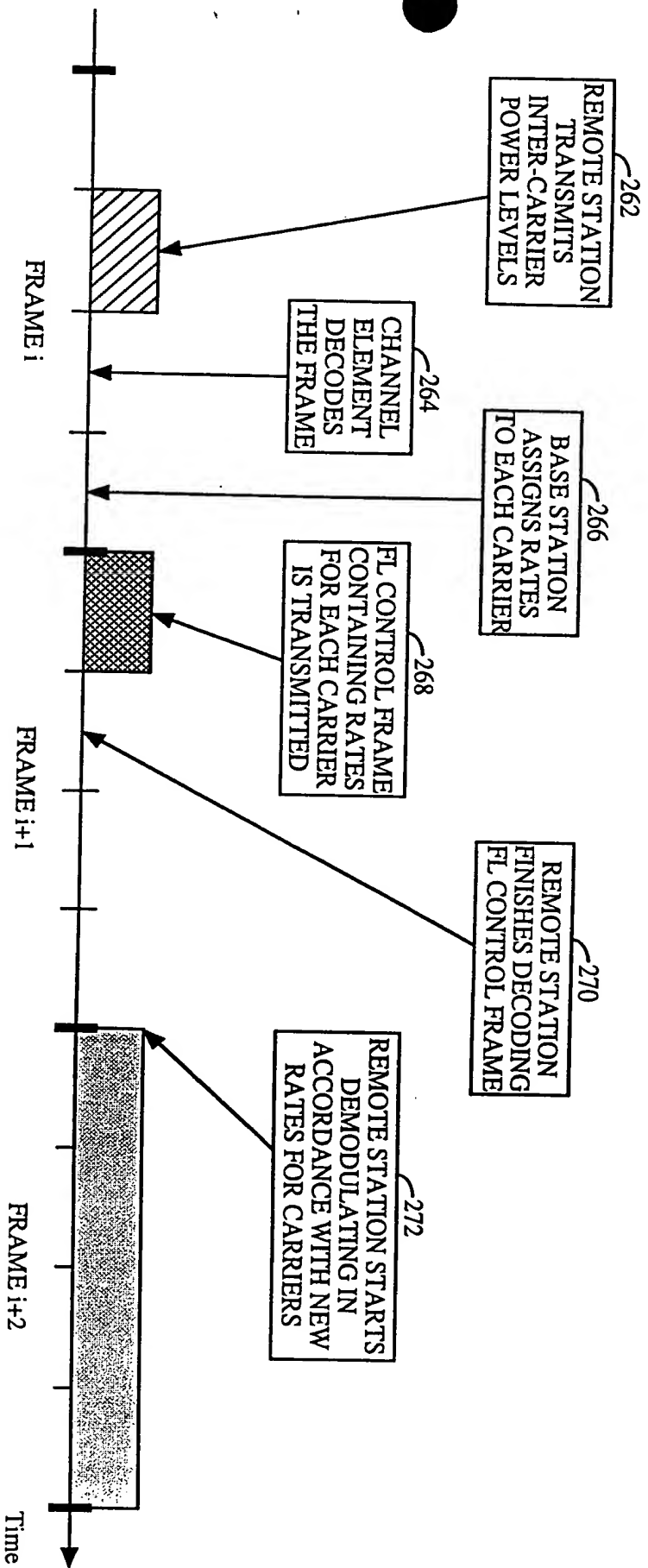


FIG. 7D

FIG. 7D is a timing diagram illustrating the sequence of events for three frames: FRAME i, FRAME i+1, and FRAME i+2. The diagram shows the timing of various operations relative to the frame boundaries. The operations include: Remote station transmits inter-carrier power levels (262), Channel element decodes the frame (264), Base station assigns rates to each carrier (266), FL control frame containing rates for each carrier is transmitted (268), Remote station finishes decoding FL control frame (270), and Remote station starts demodulating in accordance with new rates for carriers (272).



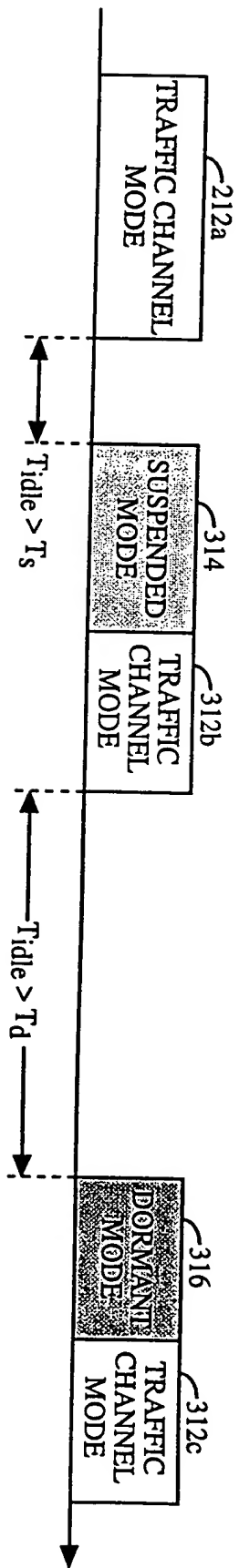


FIG. 8A

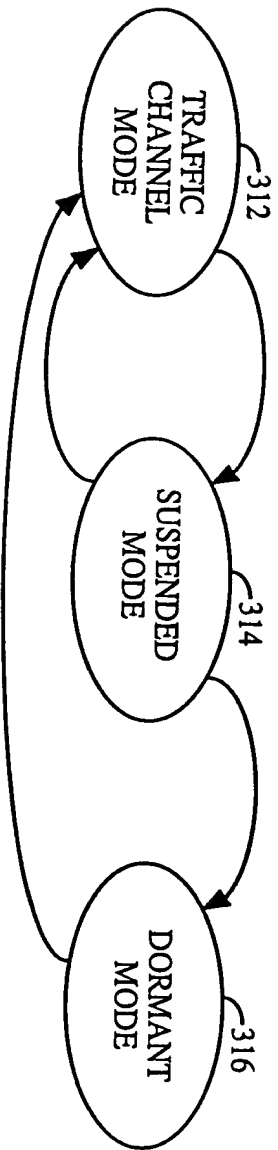


FIG. 8B

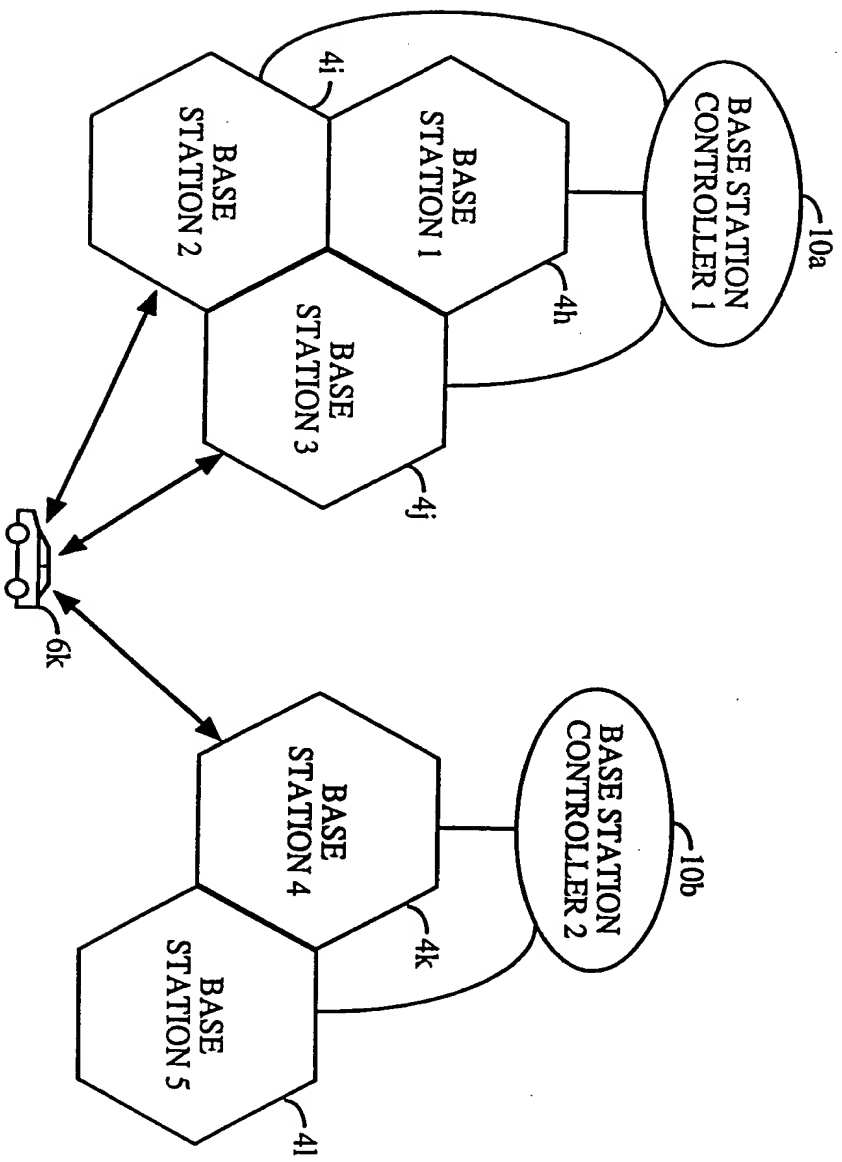
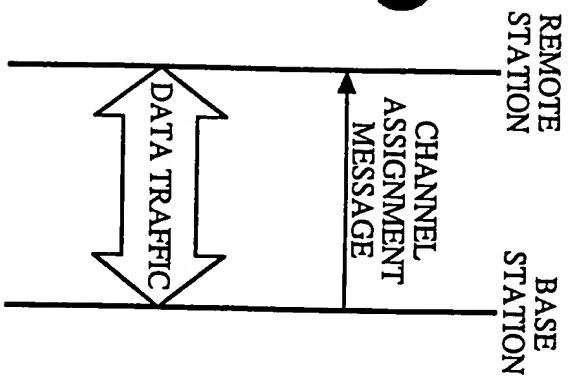
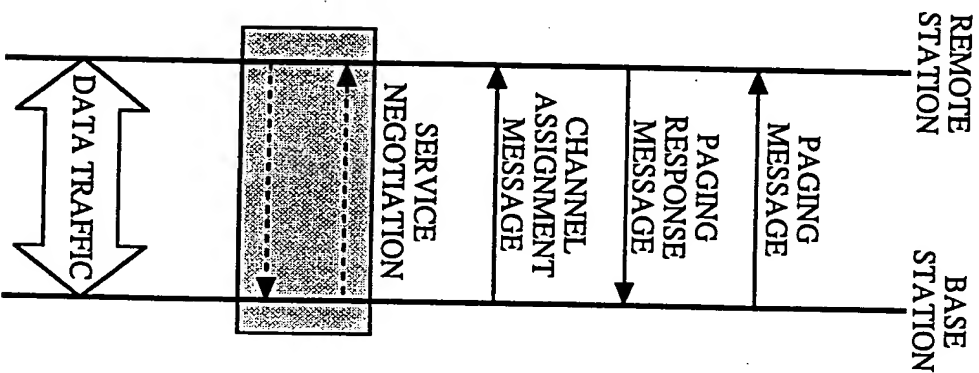


FIG. 8C

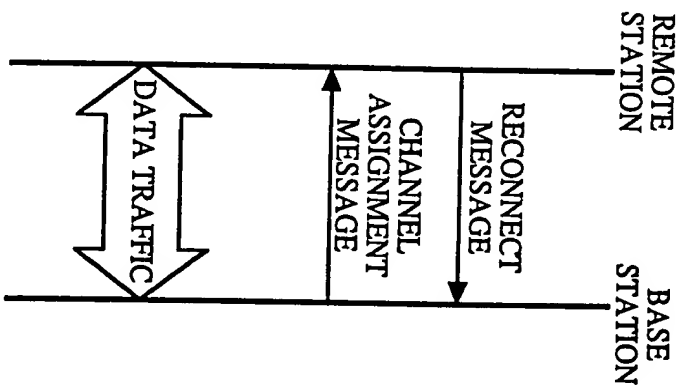
REMOTE STATION IN  
SUSPENDED MODE



REMOTE STATION IN  
DORMANT MODE



REMOTE STATION IN  
SUSPENDED MODE



REMOTE STATION IN  
DORMANT MODE

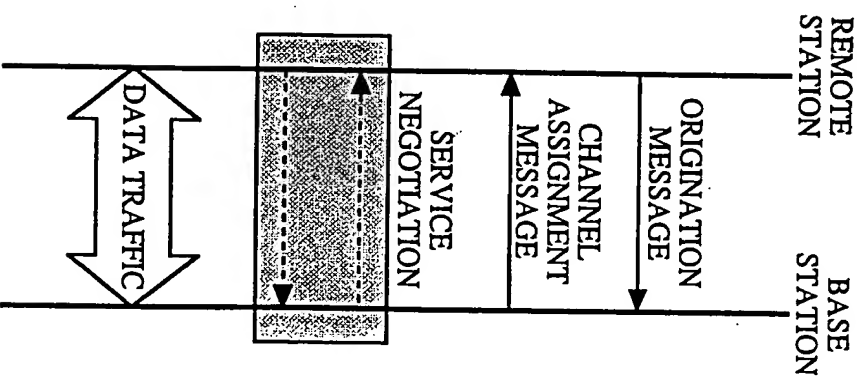


FIG. 9A

FIG. 9B

FIG. 9C

FIG. 9D